Serial No.	Name	Father's name	Caste	Age	Occupation	Residence
	Messrs.—	Messrs.—				
28	Mahadevappa ...	Siddanna ...	Lingayet ...	55	Sahukar	
29	Narayanasetti ...	Gangappasetti ...	Vaisya ...	30	Merchant	
30	Nagiah ...	Subbiah ...	Devanga ...	45	Do	
31	C Nanjappa ...	Nanjundiah ...	Brahmin ...	40	Do	
32	Neelakanta Rao ...	Chintamani Rao ...	Do ...	50	Landholder	
33	B N Narasimha Iyengar ...	K Shamachar ...	Do ...	54	Retired Sheikdar	
34	Paradeshiah ...	Lakshmaniah ...	Devonga ...	35	Merchant	
35	H P Padmarajiah ...	Payanna ...	Jain ...	45	Do	
36	Rajagopalasetti ...	Channakeshavasetti ...	Vaisya ...	30	Do	
37	Ramakrishniah ...	Ramanna ...	Brahmin ...	56	Pensioner	
38	H M Ranganna ...	Mariyappa ...	Do ...	55	Retired clerk	
39	Rangasetti ...	Thimmarayasetti ...	Devanga ...	50	Merchant	
40	Raghavachar ...	Janardana Iyengar ...	Brahmin ...	40	Proprietor, Railway Hotel.	
41	Ramaswami Iyengar ...	Narasimha Iyengar ...	Do ...	56	Retired Sub-overseer.	
42	Subbarayasetti ...	Suryanarayanasetti ...	Vaisya ...	40	Jeweller	
43	H B Siddappa ...	Siddabasappasetti ...	Lingayet ...	27	Banker	
44	Shantaveerappa ...	Nagenna ...	Do ...	30	Merchant	
45	Sannappa ...	Subbegowda ...	Vokkaligar ...	40	Contractor	Hassan
46	Patel Siddegowda ...	Shivananjegowda ...	Lingayet ...	55	Patel	
47	Syed Mohamad ...	Syed Mohadin ...	Mahomedan ...	38	Merchant	
48	Subrahmanyam ...	Puttaswami Shastry ...	Brahmin ...	30	Watch Repairer	
49	Sreenivasamurthi ...	Shamanna ...	Do ...	52	Head Munshi, Munsiff's Court.	
50	K Sreenivasa Rao ...	Madhava Rao ...	Do ...	25	Proprietor, Vasanta Typewriting Institute, Hassan.	
51	H C Venkatarayasetti ...	Chandrasetti ...	Vaisya ...	40	Merchant	
52	A N Venkatarayasetti ...	Venkatakrishnasetti ...	Do ...	42	Proprietor, Sreenivasa Coffee Works.	
53	Venkatarangasetti ...	Gundasetti ...	Do ...	35	Merchant	
54	Veerabasaviah ...	Chikkaveeriah ...	Devanga ...	45	Proprietor, Satyanarayana Printing Press.	
55	Venkatesha Iyer ...	Nanjunda Iyer ...	Brahmin ...	30	Hotel Keeper	

G. SUNDARA RAO,
For *Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate.*

KADUR DISTRICT.

Notification No. B. N. 1—34-35, *dated Chikmagalur,* 18*th June* 1934.

The undermentioned gentlemen will constitute the Bench to conduct Criminal Proceedings in the Bench Court at Chikmagalur during the month of July, August and September 1934.

1. Mr. K. R. Bhagath, Chairman.
2. ,, M. Krishna Setty.
3. ,, M. Abdul Aziz.

N. SUNDARARAJA IYENGAR,
District Magistrate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Circular No. R. Dis. 32—33-34, *dated* 18*th January* 1934.

The attention of all Revenue Officers is drawn to Government Notification No. R. 428—L. R. 131-32-51, dated 25th July 1933, directing that with effect from 1st August 1933 Chapters I, II and IV, with the exception of Section 16, and Chapters V and VII to XI (both inclusive) of the Mysore Irrigation Regulation, shall extend to the whole of Mysore and shall apply to all Irrigation Works within the State, and to Notification No. R. 415—L. R. 131-32-4, dated 25th July 1933, appointing Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions as Irrigation Officers with respect to the Irrigation Works within their respective jurisdictions, excepting these works in respect of which the Public Works Department Officers are specifically nominated. It is hoped that all grades of Revenue Officers will carefully study the provisions of the Regulation with special reference to their duties and obligations thereunder.

Particular attention may, however, be drawn to the following points :—

1. With effect from the date from which the Regulation has come into force, all existing regulations, rules, orders or usages having the force of law, in so far as they are inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Regulation and the rules made thereunder, should be deemed to have been repealed to the extent to which they are so inconsistent in the areas and with respect to the Irrigation Works or classes of works to which the provisions of this Regulation are extended. Care must therefore be taken before applying any of the

existing rule or provision to examine whether such rule or provision is consistent with the provisions of the Irrigation Act. (Section 2.)

2. The powers of entry and inspection enumerated in Section 5 and the emergency powers mentioned in Section 6 are comprehensive, but they should be exercised with care and subject to the limitations imposed in Section 7, as compensation is payable under Section 20 for any substantial damage caused by the exercise of powers under this Regulation.

3. The Revenue Officers should refrain from exercising the powers mentioned in Chapter III as the provisions of that Chapter have for the present been made applicable only to Irrigation Works under the direct control of the Public Works Department. (*Vide* Government Notification No. R. 428—L. R. 131-32-5, dated 25th July 1933).

4. Chapter IV relates to regulation of water-supply from Irrigation Works. The regulation of water-supply under Section 13 should be based upon a thorough enquiry into the circumstances of each case. The circumstances under which and the limitations, subject to which, supply of water to which any water-course or any person is entitled may be stopped, are detailed in Section 15. It should be noted that Section 16 under which the Irrigation Officer can fix the portion of the wet lands to be cultivated with wet crops in the year, has not been extended to irrigation works under the control of the Revenue Officers.

5. Chapter V provides for the grant of compensation in the event of any substantial damage caused by the exercise of any of the powers conferred by the Regulation, and is therefore an important Chapter which the subordinate officers should always bear in mind in exercising their powers under the Regulation, as any carelessness on their part would involve heavy expendiure to Government. Claims for compensation under this Chapter are not referable to Civil Courts and have to be dealt with exclusively by the Irrigation Officer, the Deputy Commissioner and, in case of appeal, by the Revenue Commissioner, whose decision is final. It is the duty of the Irrigation Officer to see that the extent of damage caused by entry on private land or by the execution of work thereon is ascertained and recorded immediately and that compensation therefor is offered within one month.

6. Chapter VI describes the procedure to be adopted in respect of the construction and improvement of irrigation works for which the levy of contribution or water-rate or both, is necessary. The application of this Chapter is for the present confined to works costing not less than Rs. 10,000 according to Government Notification No. R. 428—L. R. 131-32-5, dated 25th July 1933. In the case of Irrigation Works estimated to cost less than Rs. 10,000, the recovery of contribution will continue to be governed by the existing provisions contained in the Minor Tanks Restoration Regulation and Articles 379 and 389 of the Revenue Manual, Part I, as the case may be.

7. The provisions of Chapter VII regarding the impressment of labour in emergencies have been found useful during the last rains when danger was apprehended to many tanks. Under Section 31, it is the duty of every able bodied person in the locality to comply with any lawful requisition made to him for assistance in the execution of work by his labour, and failure to comply with such requisition is punishable under Section 47. The Irrigation Officers should make full use of these powers in times of emergencies, but at the same time, they must bear in mind that such labour is to be paid for at an abnormal rate under Section 32, and see that the cost to Government on this account is limited to the minimum possible.

8. Chapter VIII deals with customary labour that may be required to be performed by the raiyats. The existing rules and practice are consolidated in the Regulation. Provision has also been made for the commutation of the customary labour, into contribution in cash (Section 35). In cases of failure to perform customary labour, the Patel may get the work carried out by hired labour (Section 37) and a sum equivalent to the value of the labour which the defaulter should have contributed may be recovered from him as an arrear of land revenue (Section 39). These provisions should be unhesitatingly utilised so that heavy maintenance works, which are the result of cumulative neglect, may be avoided to the advantage both of the Government and of the raiyats. Until rules are issued under Section 38 as to the quantum of labour to be contributed by the landholders and others, the instructions contained in paragraph 360 of the Revenue Manual on this and other related points will continue to be in full force. The Regulation places no limit on the maximum amount that may be levied from the raiyats for repairs necessitated by their cumulative neglect, but the directions contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Government Order No. R. 2315-25—L. R 312-26-5, dated 30th September 1927, should be borne in mind in this connection.

9. Chapter IX deals with the constitution of, and delegation of powers to, Irrigation Panchayets and Boards. The scope and object of the provisions contained in this Chapter will be clear from the following extract of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, December 1931:—

"*Rajamantrapravina* K. Matthan.—

"The question may be asked why special provision should be made in this Bill for such Irrigation Panchayets and Boards when the Tank Panchayet Regulation of 1911 already

gives powers to constitute Tank Panchayets. As an answer to that question, it is perhaps sufficient to remind the House that that Regulation has been on the statute book for two score years but the number of Panchayets constituted and working under that Regulation is scarcely more than two dozen, while the number of Irrigation Works to which the Regulation might have been usefully applied is more than 2,000. Even the few existing Panchayets have not availed themselves of some of the important provisions of the Regulation. The fact of the matter is that the provisions of the Tank Panchayet Regulation have been found to be too rigid and inelastic. The Committee have now proposed to constitute Irrigation Panchayets and Boards under general or special rules to be framed by the Government. This is calculated to give a certain degree of elasticity to the provisions and the Committee feel that it would be possible to constitute a very large number of Irrigation Panchayets ....

"*Rajasabhabhushana* Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty.—..... .....and do away with the existing Tank Panchayets?

"*Rajamantrapravina* K. Matthan.—

"It might come to that in the long run. We do not know, because those Panchayets have some definite powers which are not contemplated in this Bill.

"It is provided that such of the powers of the Deputy Commissioners and the Irrigation Officers under the Bill as the Government deem fit may be entrusted to the Irrigation Panchayets and the Committee also consider that some of the powers that would necessarily remain with the Deputy Commissioners or Irrigation Officers, such as for instance, the regulation of irrigation and restrictions of water-supply to a limited extent of lands in years of deficient rainfall should be exercised as far as possible in consultation with and on the advice of Irrigation Panchayets."

10. Section 46 enumerates offences under the Regulation and supersedes the existing Channel Offences Rules (Article 366, Revenue Manual, Part I). It may be noted that offences under the Regulation cannot be dealt with by Revenue Officers *qua* Revenue Officers as heretofore but only by Magistrates as defined in Section 3 (10) of the Regulation.

N. MADHAVA RAU,
Revenue Commissioner.

DODBALLAPUR SUB-DIVISION.

Abstract Notifications.

It is hereby notified that the Khayamgutta Sonnenahall village of Kundana Hobli in Devanahalli Taluk will be sold in public auction at Devanhalli Taluk Office on 16th July 1934 for the arrears of revenue due to Government before the Sub-Division Officer, Dodballapur Sub-Division.

It is hereby notified that the Jodi Doddagollahalli village of Kundana Hobli in Devanhalli Taluk will be sold in public auction at Devanhalli Taluk Office on 16th July 1934 for the arrears of revenue due to Government before the Sub-Division Officer, Dodballapur Sub-Division.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Gutta Pemmanahalli village, Sompura Hobli of Nelamangala Taluk, will be sold in public auction on 9th July 1934 for the arrears due to Government by the Sub-Division Officer, Dodballapur Sub-Division.

For further particulars, please see page 874, Part III—2 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 14th June 1934.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Jodi Narayanapura village Sompura Hobli of Nelamangala Taluk, will be sold in public auction on 9th July 1934 for arrears due to Government by the Sub-Division Officer, Dodballapur Sub-Division.

For further particulars, please see page 874, Part III—2 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 14th June 1934.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Jodi Beeragondahalli Village, Sompura Hobli of Nelamangala Taluk, will be sold in public auction on 9th July 1934 for arrears due to Government by the Sub-Division Officer, Dodballapur Sub-Division.

For further particulars, please see page 874, Part III—2 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 14th June 1934.

J. B. MALLARADHYA,
Sub-Division Officer.